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INDIA'S INDIGO REPLACES HUNS'

Industry for British Eastern
Possessions Revived
By War.

Calcutta, India.—The enforced withdrawal of German synthetic indigo from competition in the markets of the world has had an immediately beneficial effect upon the natural indigo industry in India. The decay of the latter had gone so far that many people were skeptical as to the possibilities of reviving it. Probably not more than a dozen factories were at work throughout Behar when the war broke out, as contrasted with the picture of 20 years ago when indigo held its own with jute as one of the most important exports from Calcutta. Enormous prices were, of course, realized for the products of these factories, but the question was would it be worth anybody's while to start the cultivation and production of indigo de novo? Few people believed that the war would last so long as two years, and in view of the ruthless policy which had enabled the Badische Anilin Fabrik to crush the natural indigo industry, it required a good deal of courage to take advantage of what appeared to be the temporary opening presented by the disappearance of synthetic indigo from the market.

In spite of these drawbacks larger areas were soon put under indigo in Behar, the United Provinces and Madras. In this connection a further difficulty presented itself in the shape of a scarcity of good seed. This was largely the outcome of the old, happy-go-lucky method of collecting seed, which involved the setting aside of large areas for seed, which became very foul with weeds. However, at Pusa, the great experimental farm, and research laboratory of the government of India—which until lately was under the superintendence of Bernard Conover, formerly himself a prominent indigo planter—a new method of raising seed was elaborated, which enables the certain production of well-grown seed from a small area which can easily be kept clean. This discovery has proved of great benefit to indigo planters, but still the quantity of seed procurable fell short of what was wanted, and the result has been that the areas laid out under indigo are not so extensive as they would otherwise have been.

FAMINE IN SMYRNA.
By Special Wire to the Courier.
Mitydene, Greece, July 20.—Via London, July 21.—Refugees from Asia Minor report that famine is ravaging the entire vilayet of Smyrna. The condition of the civilians is said to be most pitiable.

Dr. Robert B. Waddy and Mrs. Fannie H. Smook, 48, sweethearts years ago in Kentucky, met in Port Washington, N. Y., by chance, and have just been married.

COST OF NAVY MUCH PER YEAR

But Protects the Empire and
Dominates the Fleet of
The Teutons.

London, July 21.—Prior to the war the British navy cost about £50,000,000, (\$240,000,000) annually; to-day it costs well over £200,000,000 (\$960,000,000) a year. In the navy and subsidiary services there are 235,000 men. This number does not include the munition workers. If one counts these and the workers who supply fuel and war material for the navy one gets a total of about 2,000,000 men. The battle of the Jutland bank materially increased Britain's naval superiority over Germany. The exact extent of this increase is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate. The British know that the Germans lost a total tonnage of nearly 120,000, whereas the British losses were just over 112,000 tons. The 120,000 tons of German vessels actually seen to sink. No doubt is entertained by the British admiralty that the Kaiser's fleet has suffered a much heavier reduction than can be stated definitely here.

"Has the naval war taught any new lessons of a remarkable character?" I asked an especially well-informed admiralty official. His reply was:
"You can't teach an old dog new tricks is a true saying as regards people whose training and traditions have been in connection with the sea. The outstanding feature of the late battle is proof that the most effective weapon is, as it always has been, the gun. A new, young, rising naval power which aspires to a place in the sun has yet to learn the lesson which we learned by expending blood and treasure for many generations—namely, that command of the sea can be obtained only by the nation prepared to fight to overcome the sea forces of the enemy. That the lesson has yet to be learned by Germany is apparent from her hasty breaking off of the Jutland action and still more in the speedy rush of her fleet back to its harbors.

"Bethmann-Hollweg quite rightly said in his speech in the Reichstag, 'Look at the map.' We will look at the map and in doing so remember the proportion of sea to land in the world, and then pass to the German emperor's saying that the future of Germany lies upon the ocean, a habit which in no part is true seaman's character."

At this point I asked the official if the fifteen inch guns is still the best gun.
"Well," said he, "it's like Scotch whiskey. Some guns are better than others, but all are good."
Mr. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the House of Commons several months ago that over 1,000,000 tons have been added to the British navy since the out-

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. MCCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER
OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

THOSE OF US who attended a rural school thirty or more years ago will, in driving through the older parts of the Province, notice the great improvement made in the school buildings and surroundings, compared with those of our boyhood days. The writer calls to mind the schoolhouse of a prosperous community of the seven-"box" type situated near the front door with a long double range of pipes badly jointed and subject to smoking until the fire was well established. The fire was usually lighted on a winter's morning by the first arrival. The floor was of rough boards unplanned and unjointed, many of the boards not being nailed to the joist which was made of logs resting upon the floor as it promptly disappeared through one of the numerous large cracks between the boards. The noon-hour was the occasion for a diligent search under the eaily-raised flooring. The floors were usually given a scrub in the summer holidays. Their cleanliness during the balance of the year depended upon the industry of the larger school-girls. Dry sweeping was the rule, with a rather fine dust upon everything in the room. The usually closed doors and without any semblance of privacy. The grounds were small, filled with stumps and rocks and without much facility for play.

How much better are present-day conditions! The school buildings are mostly of stone, wood, or brick, are well lighted, well heated, and equipped with modern seats and desks, slate or plaster blackboards, and have clean, smooth hardwood floors. The number of children in each school, because of a greater number of schools, are fewer and with better surroundings, are usually ample. Trees and flowers have been planted; in many places experimental beds of flowers and shrubs are found. The one condition which has not improved as rapidly as it should is the toilet convenience.

The Medical Officer of Health for the township should make it his duty to visit the schools at frequent intervals to examine the toilets, see that the well, the usual source of water-supply, is properly protected, that the heating and ventilation are satisfactory, and as far as possible, excluded as much as possible. Every teacher should be alert to notice signs of illness in the children, to see that the hearing, the sight, or other defects in the child do not prevent the proper development of any child or interfere with the advance of the more capable. With the insight of experience the good teacher should learn to note the presence of vermin, itch, the early signs of measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, mumps, etc., in the pupils, and, if the condition of any child is suspicious, the Medical Officer of Health should be notified and the child excluded from school until the question is settled.

A properly qualified nurse should be assigned to a group of schools to follow up cases recognized by the teacher or Medical Officer of Health, the letter of whom, for rural schools at least, must in the course of time become the school medical inspector. The Medical Officer of Health in Ontario is the only officer common to the township who can rationally carry on the work of medical inspection of schools. With a nurse or two he can give the most efficient service to his township.

Now that he has made a permanent office and with devoted attention to it, without the fear that any action he may take or the fact that he may tread on some one's toes may mean his dismissal. No other state or province has a better organization for public health work than Ontario, and no other single state or province has made greater strides in public health work during the last decade. The improvement in the municipal health officer is most apparent in the meetings of the Ontario Health Officers' Association. The latest meeting held in Toronto at the Hotel Windsor in point of attendance, class of papers presented, and interest shown the best conference held in the last five years.

break of the war. There has been a very considerable addition since that for the bulk of the praise given by statement was made. If the British Sir John Jellicoe in his report on the North Sea fight. Those who have followed Beatty's career expected that he would give a good account of himself. This is the third time in the present war that he has hammered the Germans. Away back in August, 1914, he attacked and sank four German warships off Heligoland; in the January of 1915 he chased and sank the raider Goeben and the Blucher. His strategy, courage, skill and seamanship are praised by Jellicoe in his latest report. Beatty is but little over forty years of age, but has seen a lot of hard fighting in his time. In Egypt he won the praise of Kitchener by getting gunboats over almost impossible cataracts and bombarding Dongola. At Tien Tsin, in China, he was twice wounded while leading his bluejackets in the capture of two guns. Sir David was made an admiral at 38, being the youngest British commander and the younger vice-admiral in the records of the British Navy, the great Nelson himself being a year older than Beatty when he became vice-admiral. He was knighted about two years ago. He is a handsome, dashing Irishman, with all that race's traditional fondness for a fight. Beatty is married to a daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago. She has given her private yacht to the British Admiralty to be used as a hospital ship, and has been most active in Red Cross work.

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES

Descendant of Joan d'Arc
A descendant of Joan d'Arc has just died in Paris from wounds received at the front. The party in question, Col. Georges Renaudeau d'Arc, was a veteran of the war of 1870, and when the present war commenced, insisted on getting into action, although he was far past the military age. A short time ago he was wounded and has now succumbed to his injuries. He was the direct descendant from the eldest brother of the famous Maid of Orleans.

Now A Peer.
Sir Edward Grey has accepted peerage, but no additional honors a grateful King and country can confer upon him will add to his already enviable reputation. Next to Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, has borne the heaviest burden of the war, and perhaps more than any other Englishman has aroused the hate of the Germans. This is only natural as it was he who opposed their efforts to ride roughshod over Belgium and France. Grey is one of the world's greatest diplomats and has held the position of Foreign Secretary for eleven years. He is but little over fifty years of age, but has been in parliament for thirty years. He comes of an old English family and is essentially a democrat. Although his reserve and silence convey the impression that he is an aristocrat of the first order.

Well Known Business Man.
Mr. W. K. George, who is one of the Government's appointees on the Canadian Northern Board, is one of Canada's best known business men. He is president of the Standard Silver Company, of the Canadian Corporation, of the London and Lake Erie Transportation Company, vice-president of the Sterling Bank, director of the Title and Trust Company, of the American Life Insurance Company and Abitibi Power and Paper Company. Mr. George is also an ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and of the Canadian National Exhibition, and a Governor of the University of Toronto. He was born in Kingston in 1861, a son of the late Rev. James George, principal of Queen's University of Toronto. He is regarded as one of the most efficient business men in the country.

Something About Admiral Jellicoe
Admiral Sir David Beatty comes in for the bulk of the praise given by statement was made. If the British Sir John Jellicoe in his report on the North Sea fight. Those who have followed Beatty's career expected that he would give a good account of himself. This is the third time in the present war that he has hammered the Germans. Away back in August, 1914, he attacked and sank four German warships off Heligoland; in the January of 1915 he chased and sank the raider Goeben and the Blucher. His strategy, courage, skill and seamanship are praised by Jellicoe in his latest report. Beatty is but little over forty years of age, but has seen a lot of hard fighting in his time. In Egypt he won the praise of Kitchener by getting gunboats over almost impossible cataracts and bombarding Dongola. At Tien Tsin, in China, he was twice wounded while leading his bluejackets in the capture of two guns. Sir David was made an admiral at 38, being the youngest British commander and the younger vice-admiral in the records of the British Navy, the great Nelson himself being a year older than Beatty when he became vice-admiral. He was knighted about two years ago. He is a handsome, dashing Irishman, with all that race's traditional fondness for a fight. Beatty is married to a daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago. She has given her private yacht to the British Admiralty to be used as a hospital ship, and has been most active in Red Cross work.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For
July 23, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xviii, 1-22; Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts xviii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

I do not know that we can tell how long Paul remained at Athens, but he gave a faithful testimony, and some believed (chapter xvii, 34). The messenger of the Lord is apt to be discouraged if he finds opposition to his message and seemingly few, if any, believing, or if after a faithful testimony there is neither "thank you" nor a word of appreciation. It is true that we must never speak to please people nor covet their approval, but most of us are so awfully human that a word of gratitude from one who has been helped by the message is very cheering (I Thess. ii, 4; II Tim. ii, 15). The devil will be sure to tell you that you have accomplished nothing and that messengers have been known to heed his suggestion. I am thankful that some one said to me many years ago, as I wondered if any good was being done: "Do you recollect that when the devil sowed his tares he went his way, for he was sure that they would grow? And you do not seem to think that the Word of God is as good seed as the devil's tares." That helped me greatly, and since then I have gone my way after a service, saying: "Thank God; that will work; it will surely accomplish His pleasure" (Isa. lv, 11; Jer. i, 12, R. V.). Leaving Athens, Paul went to Corinth, a wicked, worldly, commercial center, notorious for its immorality, and the first thing we read of him is, not that he preached, but that he found employment with some who were of the same craft with himself—that of tent making—and he abode with them (verses 1-3). He would rather work at his trade and thus earn his living than be a burden to any one. He afterward wrote to this people, asking them to forgive him if he had wronged them by not being a burden to them (II Cor. xii, 13-16). It does sound a little like sarcasm. The Lord Jesus Himself was known as the carpenter (Mark vi, 3) and no doubt helped to make a living for the family till He began His public ministry.

When the Sabbath days came round Paul was ready to testify to the Jews in the synagogue that Jesus was the Christ, their Messiah (verses 4, 5 and margin). Silas and Timothy, whom he had left at Berea and for whom he had sent from Athens that they might come to him, reached him here at Corinth (xvii, 14, 15). The phrase "pressed in spirit" (verse 5) is translated in the R. V. "counted his words." We want to say Paul was preaching fervently. We think of Jeremiah, who, when he was derided and reproached, was tempted to stop speaking the Word of the Lord, but it was such a burning fire within him that he had to speak (Jer. xx, 9, 10). We think also of Elijah, who said that he was so constrained by the spirit within him that he was like a bottle of wine ready to burst and he had to speak that he might be refreshed (Job. xxxii, 18-20).

When the Jews opposed Paul and blasphemed he turned from them to the gentiles and found an open door in a house close by the synagogue, owned by a man named Justus, who worshipped God (verses 6, 7). When God wants His message proclaimed He will provide a place. I held a class in one town where all the churches were closed against me for the truth's sake, but a hotel proprietor invited us to meet in his parlors, and so we continued. Paul said concerning one place, "A great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries" (I Cor. xvi, 9). Notwithstanding the opposition at Corinth there was much encouragement, for the chief ruler of the synagogue and all his house believed (verse 9, 10). The day that the Lord appeared to him on the way to Damascus He said, "I have appeared unto thee, and I will appear unto thee" (chapter xxvi, 16), and this was one of those other appearances to him.

We have His completed word and can hear Him speak to us at any time if only we have ears to hear, for He is the same Lord who revealed Himself to Samuel by His word (I Sam. iii, 21), and He loves to do it still. Be-cause this strengthened, he continued teaching the word of God among them (verse 11). In due time he sailed thence, taking Priscilla and Aquila, and, leaving them at Ephesus, he went on to Caesarea and Jerusalem and Antioch and thus completed his second missionary journey (verses 18-22). We would like to know where he left Timothy and what became of him, but we can wait to know a lot of things. It seemed to Paul that he must be in Jerusalem in the near future, but note his "if God will" and see Jas. iv, 15.

CAMERA HUNTING
The wild life roaming unmolested in Algonquin park, Ontario, have now become so numerous and tame that splendid photographs are taken of them by the camera enthusiasts. The prohibition of hunting in this park greatly adds to the opportunities of the picture hunter, since the wild creatures are much more approachable than in localities where they are persistently hunted. The park is a paradise for the canoeist, there being over 1000 lakes, varying in size and connected by deep still-water channels or racing streams of strong water, making it possible for the canoeist to paddle fifty miles without having any portage. If the visitor prefers more comfort to that provided by camp life, good hotels and log cabin camps are available. Write for handsome, illustrated descriptive literature to any Grand Trunk Agent, or to Miss Jean Lindsay, Manager, Highland Inn, Algonquin Park Station, Ont.

Sarna, July 21.—The Grand Trunk tunnel under the St. Clair River was put out of business by a heavy rain storm last night. Hundreds of thousands of gallons of water poured in at both ends, until a depth of four feet was attained. This caused a complete cessation of traffic. Westbound trains are held up here. Eastbound trains are being sent on their way via Windsor.
An electric storm did serious damage in the Eastern Townships.

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